

to the half-free cap of the other which is signalized by Persoon's name *hybrida* and still better by De Candolle's *semilibera*, the two species are even better distinguished by the number and size of the spores. In *M. hybrida*, the asci contain the usual eight spores, in *M. bispora* only two — by compensation very large.

M. bispora is apparently quite unknown in New England, though it was found some years ago as near as Oneida, New York.¹ A recent collection (April, 1899), was made near Plainfield, N. J., by Mr. E. H. Mumford. The plants in very small number were found in chestnut woods among dead leaves near the edge of a swamp, *Erythronium* being close by in flower. The caps were light olive and the hollow stems nearly white. In the dried state the vertical (or radial) ridges on the cap are very conspicuous, and the stem has a more or less pronounced red tint, which is deeper in the younger specimens. The spores are 60 to 65 by 15 μ . Figures and descriptions of both species here mentioned may be found in Cooke's *Mycographia* (nos. 321, 326), and in the 48th Report of the New York State Museum (p. 126, pl. 3). — H. WEBSTER.

HYDRASTIS CANADENSIS, L., A NEW ENGLAND PLANT.—It has long been known to a few persons that the "Golden Seal," as it is commonly called, could be found growing in rocky woods in the neighborhood of Southington, Connecticut. The plant is of rare occurrence here and the secret of its exact location has been carefully guarded. Neither Gray's Manual, the Synoptical Flora, nor Britton & Brown's Illustrated Flora, mentions the occurrence of the plant so far east. I have reliable information that the species was growing here twenty-seven years ago, and specimens, one of which has been deposited in the Gray Herbarium, have been secured as late as 1897. It is not unlikely that search may reveal other stations in western New England for this interesting and easily recognized plant. — C. H. BISSELL, Southington, Conn.

¹ C. H. Peck, 30th Rep. N. Y. St. Mus., p. 58.